

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.

NO. 12.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Single Subscription, for 52 Nos., \$1.50  
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to be paid in advance.

John L. Bros. William E. Cox.  
**BRETZ & COX,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Du-  
bois and adjoining counties.  
Office East of Court House. Feb. 6, 91

**B. B. Brannock, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson  
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.  
Calls promptly answered, day or  
night.  
Dec. 10, 1890—2m.

**A. J. HONEYCUTT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JASPER, IND.

SETTLEMENT of Estates, Guardianships and Col-  
lections made a Specialty.  
OFFICE—East side of Public Square, in the  
New Gray Block.  
April 12, 1891.

W. A. Traylor. W. S. Hunter.  
**TRAYLOR & HUNTER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoin-  
ing counties. Particular attention given to col-  
lections.  
Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.

**CLEMENT DOANE**  
Attorney at Law.  
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and  
attend faithfully to business entrusted to him.  
Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

**BRUNO BUETTNER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
And Notary Public,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and  
Perry counties, Indiana.  
Jan 9, 1891.

**DENTISTRY!**  
  
Dr. B. A. MOSBY,  
RESIDENT DENTIST,  
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS professional services to all needing any  
work in the dental line, and promises to give it his  
special attention. Gold plate work specially solicited,  
and all work warranted.  
April 19, 1890—17

**BRICK FOR SALE!**  
**M. HOCHGESANG & SON,**  
Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father,  
and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF  
BRICK in any quantity desired, at the  
YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

Particular attention will be paid to filling a FULL HOUSE  
PATTERN, and special terms given on large orders.  
WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS  
AND FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

Give us a Call.  
**M. HOCHGESANG & SON.**  
June 25, '90—17.

**NEW BRICK YARD**  
**BRICK FOR SALE!**  
John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a  
brick-yard at the North side of Jasper,  
and now has for sale, in any quantity de-  
sired, brick of all qualities. He sells the  
people of Dubois county for their custom,  
and will make favorable terms on house  
patterns.  
Aug. 21, '90—17.

**U. C. T. U. COLUMN.**

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

"Blackeye's" Politics.

Some growers find fault with Black-  
eye for her temperance sentiments, but  
what does Blackeye care? The time  
will soon come to "Indiana women" (as  
well as western) that they can walk up  
to the polls and cast their votes to pro-  
hibit the sale of intoxicating drinks  
(and, of course, that is the way ninety-  
nine out of every one hundred will  
vote). Then the time will also come  
when you will want our votes. When  
you see your fathers, sons and brothers  
ruined by rum, you will ask our assist-  
ance, and the first thing we will do will  
be to sweep old King Alcohol from the  
face of the earth.

I think all young girls should have for  
their motto: "A testator or no hus-  
band," and then they won't say "this lit-  
tle piece."

Don't go out to-night my husband  
Do not leave me here alone,  
Stay at home to-night, my darling,  
For I'm lonely when you're gone.

Though the wine cup may be tempting  
And your friends are full of glee,  
I will do my best to cheer you,  
Darling won't you stay with me?

Oh, my God! he's gone and left me  
With a curse upon his lips,  
No one knows how much I suffer,  
From the cruel ways of his.

Hear the tread of heavy footsteps,  
Hear the rap upon the door,  
They have brought my husband home,  
There he lays upon the floor.

No cares of mine can wake him  
All he craves is rum; more rum;  
All my hopes I fondly cherished,  
All have faded, one by one.

Duff, Ind. BLACKEYE.

Liquor Dealer's Card.  
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:  
I know you that by the payment of \$400  
I am permitted to retail intoxicating  
liquors at the hotel union in this city.

To the wife who has a drunkard for a  
husband, or a friend who is unfortun-  
ately dissipated, I say emphatically, give  
me notice in person of such case or cases  
in which you are interested, and all such  
shall be excluded from my place. Let  
mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do  
likewise, and their request shall be re-  
garded. I pay a heavy tax for the pur-  
pose of retailing liquor, and I want it  
distinctly understood that I have no de-  
sire to sell to drunkards or minors, or to  
the poor or destitute. I much prefer that  
they save their money and put it where  
it will do the most good to their fami-  
lies. There are gentlemen of honor and  
men of money who can afford it, and it  
is with these that I desire to trade.

PETER H. LENNEN.  
Tipton, June 17, 1891.

This dealer only wants the patronage  
of the innocent, the sober, the industri-  
ous, the well to do, the loving husband,  
the loyal son, the affectionate father, that  
he may sit upon their money, keep a  
"respectable" place, and start them on  
the downward road—leaving others the  
work of finishing the job. Of the two,  
the finishing off saloon does the least  
harm to community.

Liquor Arithmetic—Object Lesson.  
"Boy at the head of class, what are we  
paying for liquor as a nation?"  
"900,000,000 annually."

"Step to the blackboard my boy. First  
take a rule and measure this silver dol-  
lar. How thick is it?"

"Nearly an eighth of an inch."

"Well, sir, how many of them can you  
pile in an inch?"

"Between eight and nine."

"Give it the benefit of the doubt and  
call it nine. How many inches would it  
require to pile up these \$900,000,000 in?"

"100,000,000 inches."

"How many feet would that be?"

"8,333,333 feet."

"How many rods is that?"

"505,050 rods."

"How many miles is that?"

"1,575 miles."

"Miles of what?"

"1,575 miles of silver dollars laid down,  
packed closely together, our national  
liquor bill would make. This is only  
one year's grog bill."

Reader, if you need facts about this  
temperance question, mail that to a post  
and read it occasionally. It would take  
a small army of men with scoop shovels  
to throw away money as fast as we are  
wasting it for grog.—United Presby-  
terian.

What Our Drink Money Would Do.  
It is estimated that \$800,000,000 were  
spent in this country last year for alco-  
holic liquors. This amount of money  
would, if carefully administered, im-  
prove every principal country road in  
the United States. This would vastly  
increase the value of real estate, benefit  
the farmers and go a long way toward  
insuring prosperity and happiness to  
hundreds of thousands who are now  
poor and miserable.

The natives of Africa call the liquor  
sent to them from New England and  
other parts of the United States and the  
Christian world "damned water." This  
has been its appropriate name from the  
time of Noah until now, as the sons of  
Ham and the sons of everybody else  
have reason to know.

**A True Indictment of Modern Gowdy Grubbing the Republican  
Stubblefields Throughout the State.**

[Oakland City Record.]  
John K. Gowdy, Chairman Repub-  
lican State Committee, has been making  
a thorough canvass of the State for the  
purpose of raising funds for the coming  
campaign. He started in at Rushville,  
October 18, and closed his canvass his  
at Seymour yesterday.

A circular preceded him calling on  
Republicans to contribute to the local  
committees liberally in the way of mon-  
ey, for the purpose of distributing cam-  
paign documents, but more especially  
protective tariff papers, those recom-  
mended being Indianapolis Journal,  
Commercial-Gazette, Inter Ocean, Chi-  
cago; Blade, Toledo, Ohio; Press and  
Tribune, New York, and the National  
Tribune, Washington, D. C., the latter  
paper claiming to be the organ of the  
soldiers and G. A. R.

In the circular strong appeals are  
made to liberal Republicans to contrib-  
ute to the fund in order to furnish the  
state when ordering papers that it is  
from the local committee. As the Trib-  
une had not been placed in the ring at  
the date of the circular agents are di-  
rected when ordering that paper to "cor-  
respond directly, until we can quote  
rates, with Charles Flint, business man-  
ager, Washington, D. C."

The circular says: "Play your part if  
you are interested in a proper result."  
"Enlist local Republican postmasters.  
Call on them for information."  
A letter also accompanied the circular,  
to-wit:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18, 1891.  
Hon. John K. Gowdy will visit Oak-  
land City, Nov. 23, at 7 p. m. Get as  
many Republicans as possible from  
every element and precinct, including  
the precinct committeemen. A com-  
fortable hall should be provided for the  
meeting. He should be given this op-  
portunity. He will please and his ef-  
forts will benefit the organization in  
your county and enhance the interests  
of the party.

The enclosed schedule indicates his  
work and the time of his arrival.  
You will please notify your Republi-  
can friends to be present.  
Write me, after the meeting, your im-  
pression of the same and as to the effect  
thereof. Yours truly,  
FRANK M. MILLICAN, Sec'y.  
Rooms 30 and 32, the Denison Block

It will be seen from the foregoing  
that a systematic effort is being put  
forth to carry the State at the next elec-  
tion, through the influence of the most  
biased, prejudiced and unfair news-  
papers in the whole country, papers con-  
trolled by monopolists and manufac-  
turers.

What should democrats do under the  
circumstances. It is plain. Offset this  
work by circulating such papers as will  
give full information upon all questions  
of vital interest. Remember, democrats  
have no corporations or powerful or-  
ganizations to back them, either with  
money or influence. Every one opposed  
to class legislation, and in favor of tariff  
reform and the poor man's dollar, to-wit,  
silver, gold and greenbacks, should sus-  
tain his local paper, provided he deems  
it worthy.

**Advice to Boys.**  
The boy who is wanted in the business  
world of to-day must be educated. If  
his parents cannot afford to give him a  
high-school or college education, he  
must learn to study without the aid of a  
teacher in the early morning before  
business begins and in the evenings after  
business hours. It can no longer be  
truthfully said that an education is out  
of any one's reach.

"Our splendid school system," writes  
Russell Sage, "where one can study by  
day or in the evening, has put the pre-  
cious treasure of an education within the  
reach of all. The main thing, in the be-  
ginning, that I would impress upon boys  
is one of the great commandments:  
"Honor thy father and thy mother, that  
thy days may be long in the land which  
the Lord thy God giveth thee." The  
boy who respects his father and mother,  
who treats his sisters and brothers with  
loving kindness, has laid a good founda-  
tion for a successful career. You will  
do as your parents tell you, and that is  
certainly will be to study. Don't be in a  
hurry to get away from your school  
books. The cares and responsibilities of  
business life will come soon enough.  
"Go to school as long as you can, and  
remember, every hour spent in study in  
your youth will be worth money to you  
in after life. Read good books, the  
bible above all. Make yourself ac-  
quainted with history. Study the pro-  
gress of nations, and the careers of men  
who have made nations great. Study  
religion, science, statecraft and history.  
Learn to read intelligently, so that you  
may turn to practical use in after life the  
readings of your youth. Be sure you  
begin right. Do not waste time in  
reading trashy books."

"He isn't in it," is an expression, it is  
said, which was first used by an editor  
who died and went to heaven and  
looked around for the man who took his  
place three years and left it in the post-  
office "Refused." He had gone to the  
other place!—Er.

"Jimmie, do you know when your sis-  
ter's birthday is?" asked Chappie.  
"Is? You mean was, don't you? She  
died 30 years ago," returned Jimmie.  
—Harper's Bazar.

[Correspondence of Jasper Courier.]

**Gov. Hovey's Funeral at His Old  
Home.—His Aged Preceptor,  
Judge Fletcher.**

Mr. VERNON, Nov. 27, 1891.  
Four thousand people were in Mt.  
Vernon to bury Gov. Hovey yesterday.  
Bad weather did not prevent a univer-  
sal turnout, and every exhibition of re-  
spect for the statesman and love for the  
fellow-citizen. His request was to be  
buried at his old home at Mt. Vernon,  
among the friends of his boyhood, who  
had witnessed his rise from obscure  
life to the chief office in the State. The  
body lay in state in the hall of the court  
house, and very few passed the coffin  
without paying a tribute of tears. It  
was almost impossible for the people of  
Mt. Vernon to believe that the career  
which they had watched with so much  
pride was finished, and that Alvin P.  
Hovey was no more. The State officers  
were all present. The floral offerings  
were very beautiful.

Gov. Chase conducted the funeral ser-  
vices, and won the esteem of the people,  
both as orator and man.

The venerable Judge Fletcher was  
deeply moved by the loss of the Gov-  
ernor, in whose honors he took great  
pride. The Governor got his first in-  
structions in law from Judge Fletcher,  
and the old gentleman was often heard  
to say, "I started him in the right path,  
and he has trod it with honor. I am  
proud of him." Judge Fletcher still lives  
at his old home at Mt. Vernon, 96 years  
of age. He has outlived all his num-  
erous family but two, and has seen nearly  
all of his friends and associates pass  
away, but with indomitable pluck he  
still retains much of his old brightness  
and wit, for which he was so remark-  
able, and is peacefully and happily wait-  
ing for his last summons. Many of the  
visiting statesmen called upon the old  
gentleman, much to his gratification.

Mt. Vernon is a very pretty town, of  
4,000 inhabitants, electric lights, two  
railroads, and good business.

I started from home on 6 o'clock train,  
arrived here in the night, to find the  
town crowded with people, but hospita-  
ble homes opened to their fullest capacity.  
Great bales were displayed in all  
business houses by artistic and effective  
arrangements of mourning drapery for  
their most distinguished citizens. Govs.  
Gray and Porter each paid eloquent trib-  
utes to the dead at the grave; the G.  
A. R. went through its solemn ritual;  
the soldiers fired, parting salutes; the  
drums beat "taps," and Gov. Hovey's  
history closed for time, and began in  
Eternity. His example in proper am-  
bition, energy, studiousness and patriot-  
ism may well be followed by the rising  
generation.

G. F. M.

Edward Everett Hale has, in the cur-  
rent number of the Cosmopolitan Maga-  
zine an interesting article entitled "A  
public telegraph," which he begins with  
this forcible sentence: "From the mo-  
ment of the early settlements the people  
of America have been used to experi-  
ments in which the public authorities  
undertook work which in feudal Europe  
was left to a corporation or to an aris-  
tocracy." He argues by inference that  
to give our lighthouse system to the  
care of such an organization as "The  
trinity board," which controlled the  
light houses of England, would have  
been no more contrary to our system of  
good government than it has been to  
leave the telegraph system of the country  
in the control of a private corporation.

England waited long before as-  
suming direction of her telegraph sys-  
tem which is naturally a part of the pub-  
lic service, but then we expect such  
ardidness in progress when she is con-  
cerned. The backwardness of the United  
States in such a matter of public in-  
terest is not only astonishing, but de-  
plorable. Americans go to England  
gloating over the superiority of our rail-  
way service, and come back rather cast  
down when they see how the British  
telegraph system throws ours into a  
dark and disagreeable background. Mr.  
Hale contends very correctly that cheap-  
er rates, prompt service and prompt  
deliveries would come if the govern-  
ment had control of the system of tele-  
graph in this country. The present mes-  
senger service of the telegraph lines  
alone would warrant the government in  
taking control of the service. It is a  
public nuisance. The system of trans-  
mission in New York is so bad that one  
can send a private messenger from upper  
Broadway to Newspaper Row quicker  
than he can get a dispatch through. Al-  
though the income of the Western Union  
is ample, it pays such stingy salaries that  
incompetent operators are often hired in  
the smaller towns, and slow, bungling  
work on their part is the rule rather  
than the exception. No corporation of  
public necessity on earth was ever hated  
more supremely than the Western Union,  
whose heavy tolls go to enrich a few of  
the greediest and most selfish money-  
graspers on earth, and even if it should  
entail additional burden of taxation for  
the government to take charge of the  
telegraph system, we believe that a ma-  
jority of the taxpayers would favor the  
move.—Indianapolis Sun.

**Dale Reporter:** It should be made a  
penitentiary offense for any man to sell  
liquor to another in the habit of getting  
drunk and abusing his family. The man  
who slips into another's sleeping apart-  
ments in the dead hour of night and  
takes his money from under his pillow  
is much more honorable and much less  
dangerous.

The fair association at Mt. Vernon  
came out about \$400 behind.

**Governors of Indiana.**

There have been twenty governors of  
the State since its admission to the Union  
in 1816, as follows:

Jonathan Jennings, 1816-22. Govern-  
or Jennings was elected to congress be-  
fore the end of his second term, resigned  
the office of governor September 12, 1822,  
and was succeeded by Ratliff Boone,  
who served until December 5, of the  
same year. William Hendricks, from  
1822 to 1825. Governor Hendricks was  
elected to the senate Feb. 12, 1825, and  
on his retirement was succeeded by  
James B. Ray, who was afterward elected  
in 1825 and 1829, serving till 1831. Noah  
Noble, 1831-1837. David Wallace, 1837-  
1840. Samuel Bigler, 1840-43. James  
Whitcomb, 1843-48. Governor Whit-  
comb went to the senate Dec. 27, 1848,  
being succeeded by Parry C. Dunning,  
who served during the remainder of the  
term. Joseph A. Wright, 1849-57.

Ashbel P. Willard was the first gov-  
ernor of Indiana to die while in office,  
his death occurring on Oct. 3, 1860. He  
was succeeded by Abram A. Hammond,  
the lieutenant-governor, who served the  
remainder of the term and until Jan. 14,  
1861. Henry S. Lane from Jan. 14 to  
Jan. 16, 1861. Governor Lane was elected  
a senator of the United States Jan.  
16, 1861, and Oliver P. Morton, the lieuten-  
ant-governor, served as governor.  
Oliver P. Morton was elected a senator  
of the United States on the 23d of Jan.  
1867. On the day following he resigned  
his office and Conrad Baker, the lieuten-  
ant-governor, served as governor dur-  
ing the remainder of the term. Govern-  
or Baker was elected governor to  
succeed himself, and served until 1873.  
Thomas A. Hendricks, 1873-1877; James  
D. Williams, 1877 to 1880.

Governor Williams, the second gov-  
ernor to die in office (Nov. 20, 1880), was  
succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Isaac  
P. Gray, who served out the term.

Albert G. Porter, 1881-1885; Isaac P.  
Gray, 1885-1889; succeeded by Gen.  
Alvin P. Hovey who is the third gov-  
ernor to die while in office.

The above list of the executives of the  
State does not include the four terri-  
torial governors as follows: Arthur St.  
Clair, John Gibson from 1800 to 1801;  
William H. Harrison, 1801-1812, and  
Thomas Posey, 1812-1816, when Indiana  
was admitted into the Union as a State.

A gentleman and his wife, both of  
whom were greatly respected by their  
neighbors for their christian charity, en-  
tertained a visiting clergyman from a  
distant city. Among the guests were  
members of their own church. The  
bright little daughter of the host was  
greatly interested in the good doctor,  
and very curious to know why people  
should say grace before dining. The  
doctor was pleased at the question and  
hastened to inform her that all good peo-  
ple endeavored to return thanks in that  
manner for the good things which were  
given.

"Yes," exclaimed the little inquisitive,  
"but you don't say grace like my papa  
said last night."

"How did your papa say grace, little  
girl?"

"Well, papa came in, and as soon as he  
got in his chair at the table he looked  
hard at mamma and said, very solemn-  
like, 'My God, what a supper!'"—New  
York Press.

The Louisville Times speaks thus of  
Congressman Bynum and the Speaker-  
ship: "Mr. Bynum, the ablest and  
bravest of all the Western Congressmen,  
has withdrawn from the race for Speak-  
er, and announces that he will support  
Mr. Mills. The Indiana Democracy is  
the best in the Union. It has been tried  
in the fire of dozens of times, and always  
came out refined gold. It gave a speaker  
to Congress sixteen years ago, and would  
have given tariff reform to the people,  
and a President to the country, had not  
death removed the lamented Kerr from  
the walks of statesmanship. The with-  
drawal of Mr. Bynum, coupled as it is  
with his announcement of a prefer-  
ence for Mr. Mills because that gentle-  
man is the leading tariff reformer in  
Congress, emphasizes the tariff as an is-  
sue in the Speakership contest.

**New Albany Ledger:** There are many  
incidents, many issues, and many men  
to be considered in the coming cam-  
paign. In the Democratic horizon no  
one name stands out as a beacon star.  
As a party we are not given to following  
living how much soever we may wor-  
ship dead idols.

The date of the Republican conven-  
tion has been fixed; now then, men and  
brethren, let us wait until the men are  
nominated and their platform made and  
see what the enemy want us to do, and  
then do the opposite. This may not be  
ideal politics but it is practical polit-  
ics.

Richmond has the oldest school house  
in the State. It stands right in the cen-  
ter of the city, is built of round logs, has  
no windows and but one door. It has  
no chimney and never did have one.  
The door is hung on wooden hinges and  
reaches from the ground to the upper-  
most log. It was built in 1810. It is not  
now used for school purposes.

Evansville Courier: There was a ma-  
jority of 20,000 against McKinleyism in  
Ohio, although Major McKinley was  
elected by about 20,000 plurality. He is  
a neat little minority Governor after all.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says seri-  
ously in an editorial headline, "Let us  
pull together." How very natural and  
life-like it is to see democrats taking a  
"pull" together!—Lafayette Courier.